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*Report of infectious diseases—Leprosy in Yokohama—Smallpox reported present at Port Arthur—Emigrants recommended for rejection.*

During the week ended February 4, 1905, 3 steamships, having an aggregate personnel of 470 crew and 626 passengers, were inspected; 359 aliens, would-be steerage passengers for the United States, were examined as to their freedom from loathsome or dangerous contagious disease.

This city and vicinity remain free from grave quarantinable infections, save, as always, leprosy. Reports of infectious diseases in Yokohama have been received at the consulate-general as follows: For the week ended January 28: Diphtheria, 6 cases, 3 deaths; dysentery, 1 case, no deaths. For the week ended February 4: Enteric fever, 1 case, no deaths; dysentery, 1 case, no deaths.

Smallpox has appeared at Muroran, a seaport in Hokkaido. Eight cases were reported during the period February 6-8.

Newspaper reports state that at Port Arthur dysentery and smallpox are very prevalent among Russians and Chinese. It will be remembered that smallpox was reported present in Port Arthur about the time of the outbreak of the present war.

*Emigrants recommended for rejection.*

Number of emigrants per steamship *Siberia* recommended, February 4, for rejection: For Honolulu, 4; for San Francisco, 4.

PANAMA.

*Reports from Colon—Mortuary statistics—Yellow fever death at Panama; case previously reported—Fumigation work at Panama to destroy mosquitoes—Detention of passengers from South and Central American ports at Colon.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, February 20 and 21, as follows:

During the week ended February 20, 1905, 15 deaths were officially reported, as follows:

One Panaman, female, 6 years, anchylostomiasis;<sup>a</sup> 1 Colombian, female, 1 month, malaria; 1 Jamaican, male, 37 years, pulmonary tuberculosis;<sup>a</sup> 1 Panaman, female, 21 days, convulsions; 1 St. Lucian, male, 2 months, malaria; 1 Jamaican, male, 65 years, multiple neuritis;<sup>a</sup> 1 St. Lucian, male, 42 years, nephritis;<sup>a</sup> 1 Jamaican, female, 40 years, heart disease; 1 Jamaican, male, 80 years, senile debility; 1 Colombian, female, 46 years, pulmonary tuberculosis;<sup>a</sup> 1 Jamaican, male, 60 years, chronic nephritis;<sup>a</sup> 1 Jamaican, female, 39 years, fever; 1 Jamaican, male, 42 years, chronic nephritis;<sup>a</sup> 1 Panaman, female, 5 years, fever; 1 Jamaican, female, 23 years, chronic nephritis.<sup>a</sup>

No cases of yellow fever and no suspicious cases have been reported in Colon.

No reports of new cases of yellow fever have been received from Panama during the week; one death, however, has occurred among the cases previously reported.

<sup>a</sup>Died in Colon hospital.

The fumigation of premises in the city of Panama is now being done on a large scale. A large force is at work to systematically fumigate every house in Panama, and all that can be done to destroy breeding places of mosquitoes is being done. This is necessarily a difficult task, as at this season the supply of drinking water is scarce and the poorer classes of people are compelled to hoard what they can procure in such receptacles as they possess. The work on the water mains from the Rio Grande to the city is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. However, the sanitary department is confident that the different foci of infection will soon be wiped out, and it is expected that by April 1 the situation will be under perfect control.

Reports from the South and Central American coasts are very meager. All consular bills of health are clean, but they give no idea as to sanitary conditions in the different ports.

Limon, Costa Rica, has imposed a strict quarantine against passengers from Colon. No cases of yellow fever have been reported in that port since last summer.

Since the departure of the officer of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service from La Guaira no definite reports reach us from that port. The last consular bill of health states that the same conditions prevail as in years past. All Venezuelan ports are now regarded as infected by the isthmian quarantine service, and all passengers from such ports are to be held in quarantine to complete five full days from date of embarkation. The time required from La Guaira is from three to four days; consequently one to two days' detention is all that is required. Pending the erection of proper detention barracks at this port such passengers will be allowed to complete their period of detention on board the vessel, should the vessel remain long enough in port. If not, they will be sent, under guard, to the detention house in Panama.

Clean bills of health are also being issued at the Colombian ports, Savanilla and Cartagena, but nothing is known about the conditions in those places, and, therefore, as a precautionary measure, all passengers who are not considered immune are allowed to land, but are held under observation by the health officer at their lodging places until the five days from date of embarkation are completed. This period is generally from three to four days. The large majority of passengers from these ports are natives long resident on the coast and may be looked upon as immunes.

*Inspection of vessels—Fumigation of steamship Viscaina for Sagua la Grande, to destroy mosquitoes.*

During the week ended February 18, 1905, the following vessels cleared for ports in the United States and were granted bills of health.

Norwegian steamship *Ellis*, for Mobile, via Bocas del Toro, February 15, with 33 crew and 23 passengers.

American steamship *Allianca*, for New York, February 15, with 68 crew and 49 passengers.

British steamship *Chancellor*, for New Orleans, via Mexican ports, February 17, with 44 crew and no passengers.

British steamship *Viscaina*, for a port in the United States, via Sagua la Grande, Cuba, February 17, with 22 crew and no passengers.

The following remark appeared on all bills of health: "During the